

Fore wing rusty wood-brown; four longitudinal white spots on apical  $\frac{1}{2}$  of costa, a white spot near base of cell, and a second similar one on discocellulars.

Hind wing satiny wood-grey.

Length of fore wing 11 mm.; expanse 24 mm.

1 ♂, Oued Ag'elil, March 19, 1914.

(102) *Metasia pseudobotys*, Rothschild.

*Metasia pseudobotys*, Rothschild, Novit. Zool. vol. xx. p. 141. no. 154 (1913) (South Oued Mya).

2 ♂ ♂, Oued Amra, March 14 and April 5, 1914.

(103) *Metasia similalis*, sp. n.

♂. Similar to *pseudobotys*, but larger, duller, and there is a distinct sinuate line beyond middle of hind wing.

Antennæ, head, thorax, and abdomen greyish sandy buff.

Fore wing greyish sandy buff, NOT rufous buff as in *pseudobotys*; an ante- and a postmedian sinuate black band and two black ring-like stigmata in cell.

Hind wing satiny buffish wood-grey, with sinuate postmedian shadow-bands.

Length of fore wing, ♂ *pseudobotys* 8 mm., ♂ *similalis* 10.5 mm.; expanse, *pseudobotys* 17.5 mm., *similalis* 23 mm.

2 ♂ ♂, Rharis, April 15, 1914.

(104) *Noctuelia desertalis* (Hübner).

*Pyralis desertalis*, Hübner, Samml. Europ. Schmett., Pyr. fig. 171 (1793-1827) (Europe).

1 ♀, Tahihout, April 28, 1914.

All the specimens enumerated in both parts of this article are in the Tring Museum.

XLVIII.—*Description of a new Tree-frog of the Genus Hyla discovered by Mr. A. E. Pratt in the Arfak Mountains, Dutch New Guinea.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

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[Plate XVIII.]

*Hyla angiana*.

Tongue circular, free, and slightly notched behind. Vomerine teeth in two oblique series between the choanæ

or on a level with the hinder edge of the latter. Head rather strongly depressed, as long as broad or a little broader than long; snout rounded; canthus rostralis distinct; loreal region feebly concave; eye as long as or a little shorter than the snout; interorbital space broader than the upper eyelid; tympanum very distinct, small, one-third to two-fifths the diameter of the eye. Fingers one-third webbed; no projecting rudiment of pollex; toes webbed to the disks; subarticular tubercles well developed; disks large. The hind limb being carried forwards along the body, the tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the eye or the tip of the snout; tibia a little more or a little less than half the length from snout to vent. Skin smooth above, granular beneath, areolate on the sides; a strong fold above the ear, but no parotoids. Slate-blue above (in spirit), the sides of the body and the outer side of the head, foot, and tarsus sometimes crimson, with white spots or marblings; a white streak on the upper lip, at least from below the eye; a white streak, or white spots, on the lower lip; a white streak above the vent, another along the inner side of the leg and the outer side of the tarsus; throat blue or purple, belly white. Male without ossified omosternum, with an external gular vocal sac, and a patch of fine dark brown rugosities on the inner side of the basal part of the inner finger.

	♂.	♀.
	mm.	mm.
From snout to vent.....	57	85
Head .....	18	24
Width of head .....	18	26
Snout .....	7	8
Eye .....	6	8
Tympanum .....	2	3
Fore limb.....	33	50
Hand .....	18	25
Disk of third finger.....	4	5
Hind limb .....	89	130
Tibia.....	28	41
Foot .....	24	33

Four specimens (2 ♂, 2 ♀) from the Angi Lakes (6000 feet) in the Arfak Mountains. A fifth specimen (♀) from Mount Koebré (8000 feet) in the same mountains. Presented to the British Museum by the collector, Mr. A. E. Pratt.

This frog belongs to the group of *Hyla caerulea*, with which I have recently dealt\*. In the male secondary

\* Zool. Jahrb., Suppl. xv. 1, 1912, p. 211.

sexual characters it agrees with *Hyla cærulea*, but differs in the small tympanum, a character which it shares with *H. humeralis*.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVIII.

*Hyla angiana*, ♀, natural size, with lateral view of head and anterior part of body, and open mouth.

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XLIX.—*New Genera and Species of Mammals from the Miocene Deposits of Baluchistan. — Preliminary Notice.*  
By C. FORSTER-COOPER, M.A., Superintendent, University Museum of Zoology, Cambridge.

THE following specimens were obtained from the Dera Bugti province of Baluchistan; the types and other specimens will be placed, together with the rest of the collection, in the British Museum of Natural History, as soon as the whole collection is catalogued.

*Parabrachyodus obtusus*, gen. nov.

In a previous issue of this Journal (vol. xii., December 1913, p. 520) I described a third lower molar as that of a new species doubtfully referred to the genus *Brachyodus*. Some fragments of maxillæ seem to agree with this particular tooth as regards size and general characteristics, and, as they show a peculiarity which distinguishes them from the genus *Brachyodus*, a new genus is here created for them.

The type-specimen of the genus is a left maxilla showing the fourth premolar and the full series of three molars (fig. 1). Like the lower molar (fig. 2) already described (*loc. cit.*), the teeth are brachyodont and bunodont, with a moderately well-marked cingulum, and are not easily to be distinguished from those of *B. giganteus*, the third upper molar being extremely like the cast of the type third molar of the latter species. The fourth premolar, however, shows a distinct difference, in that the upper cusp is practically aborted and shows as a very thin ridge lying just inside the well-developed inner cingulum. A side-view (fig. 1 A) is here given, showing the difference between the outer cusp, which is normal in size and somewhat worn, and the inner cusp, which, though quite untouched by wear, is very small.

That the condition is not an individual variation is shown